FAMILY LIFE

S.F.T.S.

MAY 24 1956

LIBRARY

Vol. XVII, No. 5 MAY, 1956 Edited by Paul Popenoe

THE STATISTICS OF DIVORCE

Probably no information of equal importance is so hard to get, as information concerning the number of divorces in the United States. Even today, many states do not publish the facts, presumably because they do not compile them. In other states the data are available for some but not all of the counties. The monthly reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics are therefore based only on a Registration Area of 29 states, with less than one-half of the nation's total population. Every few years the Census officials attempt to make a complete round-up and to publish the figures for every one of the nation's more than 3,000 counties. This always proves to be impossible, and the totals are reached by various adjustments, estimates, and guesses.

Latest such report, published last year, attempts to present the figures for the year 1953. No data whatever were available from Kentucky, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and West Virginia, and the national totals were therefore computed by estimates for the missing states. There are 11 states (California being one of them) in which central files of marriage and divorce records are not required by law. In these states the State Registrar of Vital Statistics carried out a special survey, — in other words, asked each county clerk to furnish the figures. Totals for other states (Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington) were calculated by estimates for the counties that did not report. While the figures are therefore not exact, they are the best that can be had, and the discrepancies are certainly not serious. But it is a national disgrace that such important vital statistics as those of marriage and divorce can not be given completely.

In the following table the divorce rates for 1953 are given per 1,000 population:

1.	Nevada	49.2
2.	Florida	6.0
3.	Oklahoma	5.8
4.	Arizona	5.5
5.	Texas	4.7
6.	Arkansas	4.3
7.	Idaho	4.3
8.	Oregon	4.3
9.	Wyoming	3.9
10.	Washington	3.6
11.	California	3.3
12.	Indiana	3.3
13.	Utah	3.3
14.	Montana	3.2
15.	Alabama	3.0
16.	Colorado	3.0

FAMILY LIFE
Monthly service bulletin of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, California
Price $1 a year, 10c a copy.

17.	Missouri	3.0
18.	Ohio	2.8
19.	Kansas	2.7
20.	Illinois	2.4
21.	Maine	2.4
22.	Michigan	2.4
23.	Mississippi	2.4
24.	Tennessee	2.3
25.	Virginia	2.3
26.	New Hampshire	2.1
27.	Iowa	2.0
28.	Maryland	2.0
29.	Dist. of Columbia	1.9
30.	Georgia	1.9
31.	Nebraska	1.8
32.	Delaware	1.7
33.	South Dakota	1.4
34.	Wisconsin	1.4
35.	Connecticut	1.3
36.	Massachusetts	1.3
37.	Vermont	1.3
38.	Pennsylvania	1.1
39.	South Carolina	1.1
40.	Rhode Island	1.0
41.	New Jersey	0.9
42.	North Dakota	0.9

The rates of the two highest states, Nevada and Florida, are based largely on migratory divorce and are not a true reflection of conditions in the permanent population, — as everyone knows. A divorce judge in Las Vegas, Nev., estimated that not one in five of the divorces he granted is given to genuine residents of the state. The others are "six-weekers," many of them from California. This means, of course, that California's showing would be worse than it is, if all its divorces were registered inside its own borders; and the same is true of many other states, to a less degree. If one considers only the legitimate divorce rate due to bona fide residents, it is probable that Oklahoma stands at the top, and has done so for a decade or more.

Another interesting comparison is provided by the rate of increase. In some states divorces have merely kept pace with the population. In others, they have gone far ahead. This figure will be be markedly affected by changes in state laws. If divorce is made easier, it might result in a rapid jump in the rate. This would also be the case if changes in adjoining states led outsiders to come in for divorces. The figures should therefore not be taken as necessarily representing a breakdown of marriage in a given state. They reflect the influence of many different factors. Taken at their face value, however, they provide an interesting study. The following table shows the *rate* of increase in divorces between 1925 and 1953:

1.	Dist. of Columbia	513%
2.	Nevada	251
3.	Georgia	189
4.	Arizona	168
5.	Florida	140
6.	Idaho	137
7.	Alabama	119
8.	Delaware	95
9.	Maryland	94
10.	Virginia	90
11.	Nebraska	86
12.	Oklahoma	84
13.	Montana	79
14.	Arkansas	70
15.	Connecticut	67
16.	Wisconsin	67
17.	Massachusetts	62
18.	Texas	62
19.	Utah	61

20. Maine	54
21. Mississippi	48
22. New Hampshire	45
23. Colorado	39
24. Kansas	39
25. South Dakota	39
26. New Jersey	38
27. Indiana	37
28. Ohio	33
29. North Dakota	32
30. Washington	32
31. California	30
32. Wyoming	30
33. Pennsylvania	29
34. Vermont	28
35. Tennessee	25
36. Illinois	23
37. Oregon	20
38. Iowa	18
39. Missouri	11
40. Michigan	8
41. Rhode Island (minus)	— 2

Many minor points of interest could be brought out by further study. The dissolution of marriages in South Carolina is one such point, because divorce was prohibited in the state constitution and, except for a brief period in reconstruction times, has been impossible ever since Colonial days, until a few years ago when the basic law was amended to permit divorce. If there had been a mass of unhappy marriages, seething in misery there and merely awaiting a legal opportunity to break the chains, it would be expected that the introduction of legal divorce would start a snowball effect. No such phenomenon has occurred. The divorce rate in 1953, calculated at 1.1 per 1,000 population, was very nearly the nation's lowest, and it was exactly the same, namely 1.1, in 1950. Most South Carolinians did not want divorces, in the old days; most of them do not want divorces now.

Around the World

MARRIAGE COUNSELING is the topic of the London conference of the International Union of Family Organizations, May 25 and 26.

JAPAN'S HIGH BIRTH RATE is leading to a demand that a heavy tax be imposed on families for all births in excess of three. Birth control is being taught in more than 700 government centers, and in October, 1955, it was reported that 30,000 "instructors" had been trained to expand this service. Since industries are obliged to pay family allowances to their employees, they consider it to their interest to reduce the birth rate. One large corporation is reported to be spending 10 million yen on a contraceptive campaign, hoping thereby to save a substantial part of the 60 million yen it pays out annually for extra large allowances in wages.

NUMBER OF common-law unions in Canada is "astounding," said Judge Melford S. Watson of Manitoba, arguing for widening the grounds of divorce which (as in New York state) are limited to adultery. Common causes of domestic difficulties that bring people into his court are liquor, financial troubles (especially too much buying on the instalment plan), and mixed marriages, he asserted.

FORMOSA'S BIRTH RATE is one of the world's highest and the Family Planning Association of China (Nationalist), with some government financial support, has established 111 guidance stations during the past year, to disseminate contraceptive information.

AUSTRIANS are worried by the fact that their country now has the lowest birth-rate (less than 15 births annually for each 1,000 inhabitants) of any country, and Vienna (8 per 1,000) the lowest birth rate of any city in the world.

Research Notes

ACCIDENTS in or about the home caused about 27,000 deaths in the U.S. last year,—a number not much smaller than that of fatalities in automobile accidents. Non-fatal accidents in the home numbered about 4,000,000, or three times as many as those in motor accidents. Falls account for about half of the home deaths, fire being second in importance. Firearm accidents kill more people at home than among hunters, — the old "didn't know it was loaded" story.

QUESTIONED about the characteristics of a "good date," men and women alike, of all sorts of backgrounds, were virtually unanimous in agreeing on six: (1) is pleasant and cheerful, (2) has a sense of humor, (3) is a good sport, (4) is natural, (5) is considerate, and (6) is neat in appearance. The study was made by Robert O. Blood jr., at the University of Michigan. (*Marriage and Family Living,* Feb., 1956.

●

Educational Notes

WORK OF the E. C. Brown Trust is described in a mimeographed bulletin which may be obtained free, by those professionally interested, on application to Curtis E. Avery, director, Education Center bldg., 220 SW Alder st., Portland, Ore. When Ellis C. Brown, a Portland physician, died in 1939 he left half a million dollars for social hygiene education. Best-known of the Trust's projects has been the film, *Human Growth,* which has already produced more than $100,000 of additional revenue, used to subsidize work which the Trust otherwise could not have done. A film dealing with Human Heredity is now in the making.

FAMILY FOCUS in home economics teaching, is a valuable 36-p. pamphlet obtainable free, by those professionally interested, from the American Vocational Assn., 1010 Vermont ave., NW, Washingtono 5, D.C. It gives and illustrates in detail many projects for making high school pupils in home economics classes, — boys and girls, — understand themselves in relation to their families and to their goals in marriage, with aid in practical development of skills.

FAMILY STUDY CENTER of the University of Chicago offers a workshop (July 9-27) in family-life education and its evaluation, for teachers of functional family courses, social workers, and marriage counselors. Nelson N. Foote is leader. Information from Mrs. Winifred L. O'Donnell, secy., 5757 Drexel ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

TWELVE WORKSHOPS in education in family finance are offered this summer, in universities across the country, by the National Committee for Education in Family Finance (488 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y.). Teachers and school administrators are eligible to receive 500 scholarships.

●

Education in India

Family Planning and social hygiene are treated by nearly a score of specialists in two successive issues of the *Medical Digest,* offices of which are at 1 Nagindas Mansions, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4, India. The price of each isue is Rs. 2/8/-, post free, and interested students will find in them an up-to-date account of contraception, sterilization, sex education, and population problems in the subcontinent.

●

HOW TO CHOOSE A CAMP FOR YOUR CHILD, by Ernest Osborne. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

THE BUSINESS OF ADOPTION

For every baby that can be placed, there are 10 or 15 couples in the United States trying to find a baby. No wonder adoption causes hurt feelings! "Unless a couple's collective mind is thoroughly made up, unless they are prepared to throw timidity and diffidence to the winds and be persistent in pursuing their quest, it may be best to forget all about it," say Ernest and Frances Cady, authors of one of the best books on the subject. There is almost certain to be a long wait. "Many child-placing agencies give preference to applicants, granting that they meet other qualifications and standards, who demonstrate their continuing interest and purposefulness by keeping after the agency and its workers until affirmative action is forthcoming." That may mean several years!

Half of all the adoptions are "independent," that is, arranged by the parties concerned, usually with the intermediation of a physician, attorney, or other person, but not involving any child-placing agencies. In some states three-fourths of all adoptions are of this kind, denounced by social workers as a Gray Market if not a Black Market. Obstetricians and others often take a very different view! The authors of this book strongly urge that an adoption be made only through a regular agency. It is not primarily a matter of cost. Intermediaries in the independent placements often get high fees to cover "costs"; but agencies can rarely work for nothing. Their fees, or "voluntary contributions," are likely to be from $500 to $1,000 or much more in a few cases.

The war between agencies and independents is far from finished. The authors indicate, in numerous passages, that the agencies have themselves largely to blame; it would be helpful particularly for "the public agencies and the more highly professionalized private agencies in the major urban centers to temper their brisk and sometimes forbidding efficiency with a bit of human warmth in their dealings with everyone concerned." But the public frequently does not understand the problems that the agencies face.

In the past, most agencies have refused placements to persons over 40 or even 35. This is one of the causes of the Gray Market and some of the private agencies are now breaking over these bounds, particularly by placing older children with older parents. In any case, qualifications demanded of adoptive parents are high—far higher, as is often pointed out, than those demanded of natural parents. There are other barriers. "Agencies quite generally do not look too favorably on applicants who quibble" about the fees; and "if yours is an interfaith marriage, your road to adoption by the authorized agency route is ecrtain to be difficult and, more often than not, impassable."

The authors tell "Where your child will come from," in much detail. "Except in the most exceptional instances, the child you adopt will be the end-product of a situation involving sexual irregularity, poverty and misfortune if not neglect, a lack of normal parental responsibility, or dire tragedy."

Reputable agencies expect to provide a child who is a good match for you, and who is a normal, healthy physical specimen, of sound mind so far as can be determined. "You may be sure that the agency will preserve in the strictest secrecy, so far as the natural parents are concerned, the facts of your identity,

where you live, or any details by which the child might be traced in later years." Most adoptive parents want this secrecy, of course; but the converse of it is that the child may never be able to satisfy a natural curiosity about its own biological parentage. Agencies usually think this curiosity should not be satisfied; many child guidance experts as well as biologists are of the contrary opinion. It is a terrible thing for a person not to know who he is, they assert, and they are not comforted by the assurance of one probate judge in Ohio that adoption is a legal rebirth.

Advantages of early vs late placement are discussed in one chapter, the placement of handicapped children in another. An interesting chapter on the Negro reports a great surplus of babies available in this group. Few placements are made. Some agencies, it appears, insist on quite unrealistic standards, when they interview adoptive Negro parents.

Part Two of the book takes up the problems that appear "now that you've adopted." The reader is told what to tell the child, along with much other good advice. The final 50 pages summarize adoption laws and list the licensed child-placing agencies of the United States exhaustively.

There is no better book available on this subject than this. The authors are the parents of four children, three of them adopted. Mr. Cady was one of the incorporators of the Ohio Children's Society; his wife is present director of that organization as well as chairman of the Franklin County Child Welfare Board. They live in Columbus, where Mr. Cady is editorial writer for the *Dispatch*. He has previously published (1952) a book called *We Adopted Three*.

(HOW TO ADOPT A CHILD, by Ernest and Frances Cady. Pp. 189, no index, price $3 from William Morrow & Co., 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.)

●

Notes from the AIFR

NINTH ANNUAL WORKSHOP in the techniques of counseling will be held at the Institute's headquarters in Los Angeles, Aug. 6-18 inclusive. A faculty of 20 experts, led by Dr. Paul Popenoe, general director, and Dr. Roswell H. Johnson, director of the department of counselling, will give practical help to clergymen, teachers, probation officers, social workers, executives of community organizations, and others who are called on to guide other people. Registration is limited to 50 persons. Those who want college credit can, by special arrangement with Chapman College, get two units for this workshop, the cost of which is $50.

STOUT STATE COLLEGE, Menomonie, Wis., advertises a one-week workshop led by Paul Popenoe and Roy E. Dickerson of the AIFR, June 18-23. It will deal with preparation for wholesome family relationships, preparation for marriage, and mental health in personal life. The Wisconsin State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is cooperating with the college in this workshop, particulars of which may be obtained from the director of the summer session there.

REPRINTS of an article on "My two natural deliveries" by Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D., may be obtained without cost on application to the office of public relations, A.I.F.R. Dr. Hungerford is in charge of the Institute's program of Preparation for Parenthood, and this article appeared in *Child-Family Digest*, June, 1955.

Inexpensive Pamphlets

PREPARING FOR PARENTHOOD, pp. 32, free on application to Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison ave., New York, N.Y.

BACK TO WHAT WOODSHED? by Justine Wise Polier. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.—Punishment isn't the remedy for juvenile delinquency, says a judge of the N.Y. Domestic Relations Court.

A BASIC LIBRARY ON MENTAL RETARDATION, 8-p. reading list, 10c from Natl. Assn. for Retarded Children, 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING GIRLS in adolescence (ages 15, 16, 17), by Clarence G. Moser, pp. 6, price 25c from R. E. Simme, publisher, 30 Yale st., Maplewood, N.Y.

WHEN ALCOHOLISM INVADES THE FAMILY, pp. 4, price 5c from Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 1105 Witherspoon bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

HOW TO OBTAIN BIRTH CERTIFICATES, pp. 6, price 10c from Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. 84-2:S. doc. 101.)

KITCHEN CUT-OUTS, a paper-and-scissors kitchen planning guide, by which the home-maker can test the convenience of every possible arrangement of her kitchen. Free on request to Public Health Director, Equitable Life Assurance Soc., 393 7th ave., New York 1, N.Y.

HOMEOWNERS AND BUILDERS: a list of government publications about the planning, building, remodeling, and repairing of homes, free on request to Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

ARE YOU FALLING IN LOVE WITH A ROMAN CATHOLIC?, by Harry H. Kruener. Pp. 7, price 40c per dozen from Whittemore Associates Inc., 16 Ashburton Place, Boston 8, Mass.

FAMILIES IN THE CHURCH, new manual for parents' classes used in the Protestant Episcopal churches. Price 90c available only from Seabury Book Store, Greenwich, Conn.

●

CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, by Elizabeth B. Hurlock. Pp. 384, price $3.80 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1956.

New and revised edition of a text-book which has been popular in high schools and elsewhere for eight years. Dr. Hurlock is a psychologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

MENTAL HYGIENE: the dynamics of adjustment, by Herbert A. Carroll. 3d ed., pp. 428, price $6.70 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

Revision of a college text-book which has been popular for nine years. It covers the conventional ground in a somewhat conventional way, emphasizing prevention rather than cure. Dr. Carroll heads the psychological department at the University of New Hampshire.

THE TEACHER AND THE CHILD, by Clark E. Moustakas. Pp. 265, price $4.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1956.

Personal interactions gathered by 92 elementary and secondary school teachers in four school systems are studied and interpreted by a member of the Merrill-Palmer School staff. The book is of value mainly to teachers, child development workers, and graduate students of education or psychology.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

EDUCATION FOR MARRIAGE, by James A. Peterson. Pp. 429, price $5.50 from Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1956.

Starting with influences of infancy and childhood, sociologist Peterson helps young people to consider their own make-up and that of the persons whom they may date or marry, with a view to mutual understanding. Primary emphasis is placed on the individual's own growth and maturity. Factors in the wise choice of a mate are considered in detail; then specific preparation for marriage and finally, in nearly 150 pages, "the achievement of togetherness." Throughout, the discussion is based solidly on recent studies and surveys, with the exception of one chapter contributed by a psychiatrist, which depends on generalities and assertions rarely backed up by any evidence. Many of the chapters are followed by an outline for self-analysis, with which the reader may determine how well he or she is prepared to meet the requirements of successful marriage. Stress on achieving togetherness is particularly welcome, since it is too often slighted. The chapter on recreation deserves emphasis: one recent study showed that agreement of husband and wife on this subject is even more important than agreement on finances or in-laws, and in fact is second only to sex in its significance. This fact is too often disregarded, not merely by writers but by marriage counselors. Dr. Peterson (associate professor of sociology and marriage counselor at the University of Southern California) accepts without question the concept of the family as evolving from institution into companionship. This is an inadequate concept, since a historical survey shows that the same thing has happened in one civilization after another, and that the transition to "companionship" has usually been accompanied by the breakdown of the civilization which allowed it. Any culture can destroy itself by allowing its family life to lose the qualities which insure perpetuation of the culture. This point, while of great importance in family life education, is of less immediate concern to the young people planning their marriages. While this book is directed particularly to the college student, it will be found valuable to anyone concerned with family life. It is one of the best of the recent comprehensive treatises.

•

SEX ATTITUDES IN THE HOME, by Ralph G. Eckert. Pp. 242 (no index), price $3.50 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1956.

Numberless parents will welcome this book, which covers much more ground than the title indicates. Dr. Eckert (professor of family relations, University of Connecticut) not merely provides detailed help in the sex education of children, but goes on to discuss married life and even the menopause. His sensible and usable suggestions on dealing with modesty, sex play, bedroom privacy, the bathroom, and so on, aid father and mother to meet, or even to anticipate, successfully almost all the situations that most persons find embarrassing. The author stands on firm ground, ethically and psychologically.

•

MAN ON A PENDULUM, by Israel Gerber. Pp. 320, price $3.50 from The American Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1956.

This "case history of an invert, presented by a religious counselor," is a useful contribution to a subject much in need of study. There have been a number of books written by homosexuals, in which they give give a picture of their lives, but none of these presented an adequate account of the process of "cure" and some of them assumed that no cure was possible,—indeed, they tended to accept the assumption, thoroughly untenable from a scientific point of view, that the invert is "born that way" and can not be changed. Dr. Gerber, a young rabbi who took his Ph.D. in psychology from Boston University, had the advantage of meeting an invert who, it seemed, really wanted to give up his pattern of life. The fact that most confirmed homosexuals do not really want to change, is the insuperable bar to counseling and to all forms of psychotherapy, psychiatry, glandular injections, and the other methods that have been used so often and so uselessly. Dr. Gerber counseled the subject for 19 months, at the end of which time he seemed to have overcome his difficulties. Three years later he is reported to have shown no signs of a relapse,—although there is no indication that he has married. John Collins, as the man is called, tells of his unsatisfactory life in perhaps more detail than is necessary,—readers would gladly have missed 50 pages of it for a like amount of detail of the counseling process. So far as one can gather, the latter was mainly "insight therapy," Dr. Gerber letting the man talk out his difficulties and adding occasional clarification and interpretation. Since this process was successful, it is perhaps unfair for the reader to complain; nevertheless it seems probable that a more energetic type of counseling would have succeeded equally well in less time. The religious element in the counseling, on which Dr. Gerber insists, assuring the client, "You are a child of God" and emphasizing "the humane insights of the Judeao-Christian tradition" seems to be secondary, and not a decisive feature in the process of therapy. But counseling is an art, not a science, and the counselor naturally proceeds in accordance with his own background, and his sizing-up of his client's needs. Any experienced person knows that, while counseling of a younger person, just hesitating on the edge of homosexuality, is often fairly easy, the successful treatment of a man like John Collins, deeply involved, is a real achievement. Dr. Gerber's book should help many counselors to have more courage and persistence in dealing with similar clients, and should help to spread a more realistic view of a subject that has been so greatly confused by myth and pseudo-science.

•

ALCOHOLISM: its psychology and cure, by Frederick B. Rea. Pp. 143, price $3.50 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Imported from Great Britain, this little book makes a valuable contribution to the study of a subject probably even more important on this continent. Mr. Rea, whose background is not described by the publisher, appears to be a church worker who became interested in Alcoholics Anonymous and has given broad and intelligent consideration to the whole problem of alcoholism, concluding that there is no one single "cause." Sometimes the difficulty may arise on a physiological foundation, sometimes from a psychological background; but he argues that it may also be essentially a spiritual disease in cases where there is neither physiological nor psychological factor to compel it. "Alcoholism can not be cured," he reminds

the reader, "the disease can only be arrested . . . Anyone who has become a compulsive drinker and has suffered any of the concomitant symptoms of bodily and personality disorder, can never hope to be restored to normal habits of moderate drinking." The AA procedures are likened to the process of religious conversion, following acceptance by the individual of the fact that he is a sinner and can not be saved by his own strength alone. The book, crammed with facts, is one of the most original and thought-provoking discussions of alcoholism that has been recently offered to the public.

•

FOR PEOPLE UNDER PRESSURE, by David H. Fink. Pp. 274 (no index), price $3.50 from Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth ave., New York 20, N.Y., 1956.

Dr. Fink is a Beverly Hills, Calif., psychiatrist whose earlier (1933) book, *Release from nervous tension,* has been highly popular with the public, even though regarded with some reserves by his own profession. This new book will probably get the same reception from the two respective groups. In simple and interesting fashion he discusses ways to build self-confidence, express yourself, make decisions, win friends, give and receive love, and sleep restfully, among among other topics. He concludes by urging the development of religious faith. The book will be good medicine for many readers.

•

THE INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ALFRED ADLER, ed. by Heinz and Rowena Ansbacher. Pp. 503, price $7.50 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1956.

Advertised as "the first systematic presentation of his writings," this volume undertakes to do what the editors claim Dr. Adler himself never did, namely, organize his doctrines logically. Much of the material has not heretofore appeared in the English language. Dr. Heinz Ansbacher, professor of psychology at the University of Vermont, and his wife Dr. Rowena Ansbacher, consider that Adler has received less recognition than he deserved because of his own failure to present his ideas systematically. Both of them knew and studied personally with him, and they have added critical commentary throughout. This excellent work will be of interest primarily to professional psychologists.

•

MENTAL DISORDERS IN LATER LIFE, 2d ed., ed. by Oscar J. Kaplan. Pp. 508, price $7.50 from Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif., 1956.

After 11 years Dr. Kaplan (professor of psychology, San Diego, Calif., State College) has revised this valuable work, adding new chapters on heredity and on shock treatment. Each of the 19 chapters is by a recognized authority and the scope is broader than the title indicates, covering nutrition and providing much psychological and sociological material. The book is indispensable to any one seriously concerned with the problems of old age.

•

STUDIES ON FERTILITY, 1955, ed. by R. G. Harrison. Pp. 156, price $5 from Charles C. Thomas, 301 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill., 1956.

Seventh annual volume of the proceedings of the (British) Society for the Study of Fertility consists mainly of papers that are highly technical. The first one concerns men who, at orgasm, ejaculate backward into the bladder, instead of outward. This well-known though rare anatomical peculiarity has usually produced a childless marriage. In one couple, here described, spermatozoa were recovered and inseminated artificially, resulting in two normal births.

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

> "I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

The price is only 25c per copy;
$2.50 per dozen, or $15 per 100.

Write for complete catalog of publications, and send orders to

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

5287 Sunset Blvd. **Los Angeles 27, Calif.**

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, Calif.

(Return Postage Guaranteed)

Sec. 34.66 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Los Angeles, Calif.
Permit No. 12538

The Library
San Francisco Theological Seminary
San Anselmo, Calif.

The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy 25c

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

The American Institute of Family Relations is the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful marriage. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

Through lectures, conferences, and discussion groups, the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. A correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling, makes the experience of the Institute available to those at a distance, who are called upon to lead, advise, or instruct others in dealing with their personal and family problems.

Write for Full List of Publications to

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 SUNSET BOULEVARD -:- LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA